



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Indeed it would seem that future improvements in obtaining light from electrical currents will rather be by the use of a sufficient resistance in the most limited space practicable, thereby obtaining in such space the highest possible temperature.

Perhaps the highest estimate that can be given of the efficiency of Dynamo-Electric-Machines as ordinarily used, is not over 50 per cent. Our measurements have not given more than 38 per cent. Future improvements may increase this proportion. Since the efficiency of an ordinary steam engine and boiler in utilizing the heat of the fuel is probably overestimated at 20 per cent., the apparent maximum percentage of heat that could be recovered from the current developed in a Dynamo-Electric-Machine, would be overestimated at 10 per cent. The economical heating of buildings by means of electricity may therefore be regarded as totally impracticable.

Attention has, long ago, been directed to the use of Dynamo-Electric Machines for the conveyance of power. Their employment for this purpose would indeed seem to be quite promising. Since in this case one machine is employed to produce electrical currents, to be reconverted into mechanical force by another machine, the question of economy rests in the perfection of the machines and in their relative resistances.

In respect to the relations that should exist between the external and internal work of Dynamo-Electric Machines, it will be found that the greatest efficiency will, of course, exist where the external work is much greater than the internal work, and this will be proportionately greater as the external resistance is greater. Our measurements gave in one instance the relation of .82 ohm. of the arc to .49 ohm of the machine, a condition which indicates economy in working. The other extreme was found in an instance where the resistance of the arc was 1.98 ohms., while that of the machine was 4.60 ohms. a condition indicating wastefulness of power.

Stated Meeting, Nov. 15, 1878.

Present, 23 members.

Vice-President, Mr. E. K. PRICE, in the Chair.

Letters of acknowledgment were received from Prof. Steenstrup, of Copenhagen, dated Oct. 15, 1878 (101); the R. Zoological Society, Amsterdam, Oct. 15, 1878 (101; Catalogue, part iii); Teyler Foundation, Leyden, Oct. 26 (101); Astronomical Society, Leipzig, Oct. 26 (101); Astronomical Observatory of the Roman College, Oct. 29 (96); Royal Academy of Sciences, Lisbon, April 23 (99); Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Oct. 29 (101); Prof. B. Pierce (101); Buffalo Society of Natural Science, Nov. 12 (101); and the Public School Library, St. Louis, Oct. 28 (Catalogue i, ii, iii).

Donations for the Library were received from the Asiatic Society of Japan; the Minister of Mines, Melbourne; the Government of South Australia; Imperial Academy of Russia; Society of Natural History, Moscow; German Geological Society, Berlin; Zoologische Garten, Frankfurt; Natural History Society in Freiberg im Breisgau; N. L. Magazin, Görlitz; Zoological Society in Amsterdam; Royal Astronomical Society, Meteorological Office, Meteorological Society, and Nature, in London; Philosophical Society of Glasgow; Royal Irish Academy; American Journal, and Yale College, New Haven; Franklin Institute, Medical News, American Journal of Pharmacy, and Robinson's Epitomy of Literature, in Philadelphia; National Museum, and Ministerio de Fomento in Mexico; and Prof. Saenz at Bogota.

Dr. Barker, pursuant to notice, described the location, apparatus, personnel, methods, and results of the Solar Eclipse observations of July 29, last, at Rawlins, and exhibited photographs, and the tazimeter used by Mr. Edison, who was of the party.

Dr. McQuillen described the vivisection and subsequent post mortem dissection of the brain of a pigeon (See minutes, Proc. Vol. XVII, page 314) which lived six months between the operations; and introduced Dr. Carl Seiler, who described the methods of obtaining slices and mounting them and exhibited such slices in a microscope.

A communication was received entitled "On some of the Characters of the Miocene Fauna of Oregon. By E. D. Cope."

The following resolution was offered by Curator Dr. Cresson, seconded in writing by Curator Dr. Brinton, and put to the meeting and passed.

Resolved, That the Curators of the Society be directed to make arrangements through the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, for the deposit of the collection of Coins and Medals, belonging to the Society, in the Pennsylvania Museum of Industrial Art, under agreement that the said collection be properly catalogued and displayed and returned on demand.

And the meeting was adjourned.

On some of the Characters of the Miocene Fauna of Oregon.

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, November 15, 1878.)

By E. D. COPE.

We have been for some time in possession of information as to the ungulate forms which inhabited Oregon during the Miocene period. Through the labors of Profs. Leidy, Marsh and Bettany, we have learned of the existence there of *Oreodontidæ* in considerable variety; of *Anchitheriidæ*; of peccary-like species; of *Elotherium*, and of *Rhinocerus*. But of the ungulate types, of *Rodentia*, and of the inferior orders of Mammalia, almost nothing is yet known. Having recently received a number of specimens from the deposits in question, I am in a position to offer a number of new identifications. The following species already known from the Miocene of Colorado, I find contained in the collection, viz.: *Palæolagus haydeni*; *Canis gregarius*; *Canis lippincottianus*; *Hyphantragulus calcaratus*; *Leptomeryx evansi*.

RODENTIA.

STENEOFIBER GRADATUS, sp. nov.

This species is represented in my collection by a cranium which is nearly perfect, the principal deficiency being the absence of the mandibular rami. It is of smaller size than the *S. nebrascensis* and *S. pansus*, and differs from both these species in the relative sizes of the superior molar teeth. The first of these is the largest, and the others diminish regularly in size to the last, whose grinding face does not present more than one-third the extent of that of the first. The triturating surfaces of the second and third have their long axes transverse. In all the crowns, besides the internal and external enamel inflections, there is but one fossette, which is anterior to the external inflection. The latter has become isolated from the superficial enamel on the last three molars, by attrition. The superior incisors are flat anteriorly with the external angle rounded, and its dentine presents the transverse undulations seen in *S. pansus*.

<i>Measurements.</i>	<i>M.</i>
Length of skull from incisive alveolus.....	.0500
Width between summits of first molars.....	.0060
“ “ fourth “ .....	.0095
Length of molar series.....	.0115
Diameter of the first molar { antero-posterior.....	.0040
“ “ “ “ transverse.....	.0045
Diameter of third molar { antero-posterior.....	.0028
“ “ “ “ transverse.....	.0032
Diameter of fourth molar { antero-posterior.....	.0020
“ “ “ “ transverse.....	.0024

From the above measurements it is apparent that the molar series in this species is equal in length to the anterior three molars of the *S. nebrascensis*

and *S. pansus*. The posterior fossettes of the crowns seen in those species are wanting in the *S. gradatus*.

ENTOPTYCHUS CAVIFRONS, gen. et sp. nov.

Char. gen. Probably of the family *Sacomyiidae*.* The cranium is elongate, and presents inflated periotic bones, and slender zygoma. The foramen infraorbitale is small and anterior in position, entering the maxillary bone near its suture with the premaxillary.

Generic characters. Molars $\frac{4}{4}$ - $\frac{4}{4}$, rootless, and identical in structure. The crowns are prismatic, and in the young stage present a deep inflection of enamel from one side, the external in the superior teeth, the internal in the inferior. After a little attrition, the connection with the external enamel layer disappears, and there remains a median transverse fossette, entirely enclosed by enamel. The tooth then consists of two dentinal columns in one cylinder of enamel, separated by a transverse enamel-bordered tube. Incisors not sulcate.

The teeth of this genus differ from those of *Perognathus* in being without distinct roots, and in having the enamel loop cut off and enclosed. In *Dipodomys*, the molars are undivided simple prisms.

Specif. Char. This species is represented by some entire crania, and numerous separated jaws. The postorbital part of the skull is subquadrate in outline, and depressed in form. The interorbital region is narrowed, but the superciliary margins do not meet nor converge to form a sagittal crest. They are thickened, forming two subparallel ridges which are separated by a shallow concavity of the frontal bone. The nasal bones are very narrow, and their posterior apices just attain the line of the supero-anterior angle of the orbit. The base of the malar bone is much elevated and very oblique. The molar teeth are directed obliquely backwards, the alveolus of the first issuing below the anterior part of the orbit. The first superior molar is the largest, and the proportions of the others diminish regularly posteriorly. The first inferior molar is a little smaller than the second and third, and is about equal to the fourth. Its anterior column is contracted, while the last molar is like the second and third. The face of the inferior incisor is flat, and its enamel is smooth. The external face of the jaw is bounded below by a strong angle, as far anteriorly as below the first molar.

<i>Measurements.</i>	<i>M</i>
Length of skull to incisive alveoli.....	.041
Width of skull at mastoids.....	.020
“ “ between orbits.....	.005
“ “ at middle of muzzle.....	.010
Elevation of skull from second molar.....	.011
Length of molar series.....	.007
“ first molar.....	.002
Width of “ “ .....	.002
Length of crown of last molar.....	.0015

*See Coues' Report U. S. Geol. Surv. Terrs. XI, p. 491.

<i>Measurements.</i>	<i>M.</i>
Width of crown of last molar.....	.0015
Length from M. 1 to infraorbital foramen.....	.007
Depth of mandibular ramus at M. 2.....	.006
Width of face of inferior incisor .....	.0016

ENTOPTYCHUS PLANIFRONS, sp. nov.

A larger species than the *E. cavifrons*, represented in my collection by parts of crania, and rami. The former show that besides the superior size, this species differs from the *E. cavifrons* in the absence of the superciliary ridges, and hence perfect flatness of the interorbital region. The latter is also wider, measuring five-sixths the width of the muzzle at its middle, while in the *E. cavifrons* it is only half as wide. The subjoined measurements give the characters in detail.

<i>Measurements.</i>	<i>M.</i>
Width of interorbital space.....	.007
“ muzzle at middle.....	.0086
Elevation of skull from second molar.....	.0130
Length of inferior molar series.....	.0072
Depth of ramus at M. 2. ....	.0072
Width of inferior face at M. 2.....	.0043
“ “ incisor .....	.0018
Distance between infraorbital foramen and M. 1.....	.0050

ENTOPTYCHUS CRASSIRAMIS, sp. nov.

This, the largest species of the genus, appears to have been less abundant than the two already described. I refer to it portions of two crania and three mandibular rami, found separately. The superior size of the parts is obvious, the posterior three superior molars having the same longitudinal extent as the entire series of the *E. cavifrons*. The gradation in the size of these teeth, is as in that species, the grinding surfaces diminishing rapidly in extent posteriorly. The superciliary ridges are not well preserved, but were probably thickened as in *E. cavifrons*, and the interorbital space was relatively as narrow, and not so wide as in *E. planifrons*. The measurements below exhibit the characters more exactly.

<i>Measurements.</i>	<i>M.</i>
Width of skull between orbits.....	.007
Elevation of skull from second molar.....	.015
Length of series of superior molars.....	.0115
Diameter of second molar { antero-posterior. ....	.003
{ transverse.....	.004
Diameter of fourth molar { antero-posterior. ....	.002
{ transverse.....	.002

In the mandibular rami the inferior masseteric ridge extends to below the anterior border of the first molar, and is very prominent and acute. It results that both the exterior and inferior aspects of the ramus are con-

cave to the anterior extremity of the crest, which slopes upwards. The incisive alveolus, though not prominent as in the *Hystricomorpha*, is on the inner side of the base of the ramus in front, and the enamel-face of the incisor tooth is directed more inwards than downwards. Above the alveolar prominence, the inner face of the ramus is gently concave. The anterior origin of the coronoid process is opposite the posterior border of the second molar.

Measurements.

M.

Length of inferior molar series.....	.0105
Width of anterior face of inferior incisor.....	.0028
Depth of ramus at M. 2.....	.0085
Width of ramus below at M. 2.....	.0070

PLEUROLICUS SULCIFRONS, gen. et sp. nov.

Char. gen. Fam. Saccomyidiæ. Superior molars rooted and short-crowned. The crowns with a lateral fissure bordered with an inflection of the enamel sheath, extending to their bases. In the superior molars this inflection is on the external side, and does not divide the crown. Superior incisors not grooved.

This genus is curiously near to the existing *Heteromys* and *Perognathus*, the two genera of *Saccomyidiæ* with rooted molars. The former differs in having the molars divided into two columns, each of which is sheathed in enamel, while *Perognathus* only differs so far as I am aware, in having the superior incisors grooved.

Specif. Char. This species resembles those of the allied genus *Entoptychus* in many respects. The superciliary borders are thickened upwards, forming two ridges, which enclose a groove between them which is more pronounced than in the *Entoptychus cavifrons*. The muzzle is plane above and considerably wider than the interorbital space. The base of the malar is thin and oblique, and the *foramen infraorbitale exterius* is well in advance of the molar teeth and at the anterior part of the maxillary bone. A groove passes backwards from its inferior border, terminating in a small foramen which marks a point nearly half way to the first molar. Within this, another shallow groove bounds the more prominent median line. The palatal surface exhibits two shallow lateral grooves, which commence opposite the posterior border of the first molar.

The grinding surfaces of the molars are transverse ovals, only interrupted by the exterior fissure. The first molar is slightly different in form, being larger, and its section, when not much worn, being nearly round. Its anterior portion extends towards the alveolus, giving an antero-posterior oval, on prolonged wear. Each tooth has three roots, one interior and two exterior; in the first they may be described as two posterior and one anterior. The last molar is the smallest, the series exhibiting a regular gradation in size.

Measurements.

M.

Interorbital width.....	.0050
Width of muzzle at middle.....	.0080

<i>Measurements.</i>		M.
Diameter of second superior molar	{ antero-posterior...	.004
	{ transverse.....	.0035
" third " "	{ antero-posterior...	.0020
	{ transverse.....	.0025
Width of superior incisor.....		.0020
Length from base of first superior molar to base of incisor.....		.0065
Width between bases of first molars.....		.0020
Length of first inferior molar.....		.0033
Depth of ramus at second molar.....		.0050
Width " below " .....		.0035

MENISCOMYS MULTIPLICATUS, sp. nov.

This species is considerably larger than the *M. hippodus*, and differs in the greater complication of the enamel plates of the inferior molars. The four crescentic areas are discernible on the worn surfaces of the crown, of which the posterior inner is reduced in size on the middle two molars. The two enclosed lakes have very plicate borders which form many small loops, and sometimes they are fused into a single irregular area. The last molar is extended a little posteriorly, and all present an entrant angle between the inner columns. The coronoid process originates opposite the third molar, and the masseteric ridge ceases below the middle of the jaw below the second molar.

<i>Measurements.</i>		M.
Probable length of inferior molar series.....		.0120
Length of posterior three molars.....		.0095
Diameter of second molar	{ antero-posterior.....	.0030
	{ transverse.....	.0025
Length of fourth molar.....		.0040
Depth of ramus below second molar.....		.0070
Width " " " " .....		.0050

CARNIVORA.**TEMNOCYON ALTIGENIS, gen. et sp. nov.**

Gen. Char. This genus is only known from a mandibular ramus which supports all the teeth excepting the incisors and probably the last molar. There are four premolars and probably three true molars, all having the general character of those of *Canis*. The only character by which I distinguished the new genus *Temnocyon* is seen in the form of the heel of the sectorial tooth. Instead of presenting a concave surface bounded by ridges or tubercles, it presents a more or less median cutting edge as in the posterior premolars of *Oxyæna*. In the typical species, there is but one row of cusps on the first tubercular molar, but they are not elevated, and stand on one side of the crown. In comparing this genus with types other than *Cunida*, one can recognize in its characteristic peculiarity of the sectorial

tooth, one well-known in the typical genera of *Viverridæ* and *Mustelidæ*. *Temnocyon* is, however, truly canine in other details, and appears to approach the genus *Palæocyon* of Lund. According to this author, the posterior inner tubercle of the anterior part of the crown of the sectorial tooth is wanting in that genus, so that it is distinct from the North American form.

Specif. Char. The mandibular ramus is rather deep and compressed, much more so than in the *Canis latrans*, with which it agrees in the length of the dental series. As compared with the existing species of *Canis* and *Vulpes* of North America, the sectorial tooth is relatively smaller and the premolars larger. In this respect it agrees with most other dogs of the Lower Miocene, and differs from those of the Upper Miocene (Loup Fork).* The posterior tubercle is wanting from the premolars, excepting the last, where it is large and obtuse, differing in this respect also from most recent dogs, and from the cotemporary *Canis gregarius*. In the sectorial tooth the principal cusp is much elevated above the anterior, while the inner median is small, with its apex in line with the anterior. The cutting edge of the heel is not acute, and is a little external to the median line; there is a weak cingulum-like angle at its inner base. The first tubercular tooth is large, nearly equaling in antero-posterior diameter the base of the third premolar. It is parallelogrammic in transverse section, and supports two principal cusps and an anterior ledge. The cusps are pronounced and stand exterior to the middle line; their inner side slopes to the base of the crown where there is no cingulum. The ledge is higher on the inner than the external side. There are no basal cingula on either side of the bases of any of the teeth. The second tubercular molar is lost.

The alveolar margin of the jaw rises behind the sectorial tooth, and the inferior margin begins to ascend below the middle of the same tooth more decidedly than in *C. lupus*, *latrans* or *cuspidigerus*. The two large mental foramina, are situated, the one below the second, the other below the third premolars.

<i>Measurements.</i>	<i>M.</i>
Length of anterior six molars.....	.073
“ “ four “ .....	.045
“ base of second premolar.....	.011
Elevation of crown “ “ .....	.011
Length of base of fourth “ .....	.015
Elevation of crown “ “ .....	.014
Length of base of sectorial tooth.....	.0185
Elevation of principal cusp of sectorial tooth.....	.0160
“ anterior “ “ “ .....	.009
Length of heel of sectorial.....	.007
Elevation “ “ .....	.0085
Length of crown of first tubercular.....	.0115

* See Proceedings Academy Philadelphia, 1875, p. 22, where I have discussed the origin and history of the sectorial tooth.

<i>Measurements.</i>	<i>M.</i>
Width of crown of first tubercular.....	.0065
Depth of ramus at P. M. 2.....	.024
“ “ at sectorial. ....	.028
Thickness “ “ .....	.010

CANIS CUSPIGERUS, sp. nov.

This peculiar species is indicated by the greater part of the cranium with dentition, to which are united both rami of the lower jaw with nearly all of the teeth in place. These indicate a dog of small size, about equaling the *Canis gregarius* Cope, but one presenting marked characters.

The third premolar tooth in both jaws differs from the corresponding one in the *C. gregarius* and in most recent species, in lacking the lobe of the posterior cutting edge, agreeing in this (as regards the inferior series) with the *Temnocyon altigenis*. It is present in the fourth inferior premolar, which has besides, a low heel. The inferior sectorial tooth is characterized by its great robustness; the internal median tubercle is much elevated, while the principal cusp is short. The heel is wide and basin-shaped, with the inner border as much elevated as the outer. The first tubercular molar is characterized by its width as compared with its length being nearly as wide transversely as fore and aft. It has two anterior cusps followed by a basin with elevated borders simulating two posterior cusps. There are an anterior and a exterior cingulum. The second tubercular is a miniature of the first, differing in the more robust external posterior cusp, and the absence of external basal cingulum. There are no complete cingula on the external bases of the other inferior teeth. The second superior tubercular is well developed, having two external tubercles. The anterior inner cusp of the superior sectorial is distinct and acute, and there is a cingulum along the inner base of the crown. The exerted portion of the canines is long, slender, and with an oval section narrowed behind. The enamel of all the molars is more or less rugose, a character which is only found among our extinct dogs in the *C. geismurianus*.

The mandibular rami are shallow, and their inferior margin is not stout. A gentle elevation of the latter commences below the first tubercular tooth and the alveolar border rises but little behind. The masseteric fossa is deep and well defined.

<i>Measurements.</i>	<i>M.</i>
Length of inferior molar series.....	.041
“ bases of four premolars .....	.023
“ base of second “ .....	.005
Elevation crown “ “ .....	.005
Length of base of fourth “ .....	.0072
Elevation of crown “ “ .....	.0055
Length of base of sectorial. ....	.010
Elevation of principal cusp.....	.006
Width of heel of sectorial.....	.006

<i>Measurements.</i>		<i>M.</i>
Diameter of first tubercular	{ antero-posterior.....	.006
	{ transverse. ....	.005
Antero-posterior diameter second tubercular.....		.0037
Length of base of superior sectorial.....		.009
“ bases of two tuberculars.....		.012
“ base of first tubercular.....		.0064

CANIS GEISMARIANUS, sp. nov.

This species of dog may be placed with reference to the size of its inferior sectorial tooth between the *C. lippincottianus* and *C. hartshornianus*. In the robust proportions of this tooth it more nearly resembles the *C. cuspidigerus*. The mandibular ramus is robust and shallow, and quite distinct from the deep jaw of *C. hartshornianus*. The sectorial has perhaps twice the bulk of those of the *C. lippincottianus* and *C. cuspidigerus*. From that of the latter it differs further in the small inner tubercle and contracted heel.

The sectorial part of the tooth is relatively small, not exceeding the heel in length, and its cusps are low. The heel is notable for the elevation of the tubercle of the inner side—which exceeds that of the outer; the latter also, is contracted, standing within the external base, which is represented by a short cingulum. A weak cingulum below the sectorial blades. Surface of the enamel rugose where not exposed to friction.

<i>Measurements.</i>		<i>M.</i>
Diameters of sectorial	{ vertical, anterior cusps.....	.006
	{ “ heel.....	.0038
	{ antero-posterior .....	.0115
	{ transverse, middle.....	.006
Depth of ramus at sectorial.....		.012
Thickness of “ “ .....		.007

The affinities of this species are evidently with the *C. cuspidigerus*. It is named in honor of Jacob Geismar, a skillful naturalist of Philadelphia.

MACHÆRODUS STRIGIDENS, sp. nov.

This obviously distinct species is only represented by the crown of a superior canine tooth, from which the apex has been broken. Its characters are so peculiar that I record it under the above name, not knowing whether I shall have better specimens.

The tooth is long and very much compressed, much more so than in any species of the genus known to me. Its anterior and posterior edges are finely and very perfectly denticulate without lateral flexure near the base. The centre of each side of the tooth is occupied by a wide open gutter, so that the greatest transverse diameter of the crown is not at its middle. These gutters become planes towards the apex, giving an elongated hexagonal section. The size indicates an animal of the proportions of the *M. primævus*, and smaller than the *M. brachyops*.

As compared with the superior canine of the *Daptophilus squalidens*, which the present specimen resembles in its compression and fine denticulation, it differs in its greater relative length and in the presence of the lateral open sulci.

<i>Measurements.</i>		<i>M.</i>	
Diameter at base {	antero-posterior.....	.0120	
	transverse {	greatest.....	.0036
		median.....	.0032
Length of a denticle on base. ....		.000143

MACHÆRODUS BRACHYOPS, sp. nov.

This species, which ranged in size from that of the puma to that of the jaguar, is represented in my collection by parts of two crania; by an entire cranium; by a left mandibular ramus with parts of the skeleton, and by several isolated teeth. The characteristics of the molars in both jaws are those of the other species of this genus. The first superior premolar is two-rooted and small, occupying the middle of the short space between the canine and the second premolar. The latter is large, and has no anterior basal tubercles. Sectorial without anterior basal tubercle. Tubercular tooth small, transverse.

The crania of the three individuals mentioned agree in many particulars; and especially in the very short face and muzzle. This may be more exactly expressed by comparing the interspace separating the second and third premolar from the canine with the length of the base of the latter. From this it is seen that the two dimensions are equal, while in the *M. primævus* the first mentioned is much the longer of the two. In the mandible referred to this species another character is seen in the relatively large size of the premolars, which much exceeds that of the corresponding teeth in *M. primævus*. The first is stated by Leidy to have an anterior basal cusp, which is wanting in the *M. brachyops*.

In the first cranium the sagittal crest is well developed. The canine tooth has an oval section at the base of the crown, whose long diameter somewhat exceeds the distance between it and the anterior base of the second premolar. The infraorbital foramen is large. The second specimen, the left maxillary and part of malar bones with teeth, shows that the length of the base of the sectorial tooth equals the space between it and the middle of the first premolar. The superior aspect of the proximal portion of the malar bone is horizontal, constituting a surface not seen in the species of *Felis*. The canine is robust, with an oval section at the base. The posterior denticulate cutting edge extends higher up than the anterior, and ceases at the base of the enamel. The anterior cutting edge is on the inner side of the anterior face of the tooth.

Measurements.

No. 1.		<i>M.</i>
Length of muzzle in front of canine.....		.017
Diameter of canine at base {	antero-posterior. ....	.018
	transverse.....	.011
Distance from canine to p. M. 2.....		.017

is greater as compared to the transverse and vertical diameters. The pre-orbital region is but little concave, and the anterior border of the orbit is above the posterior half of the first true molar. The molar teeth present a tubercle between the anterior lobes, and a weak cingulum extends round the inner base of the anterior one, and in the second premolar, round the base of both inner lobes. Thence it passes round the anterior base of the crown and ceases in a tubercle which rises in contact with the anterior median crest. On the posterior side of the crown the cingulum in like manner terminates in the large three-sided posterior marginal tubercle. The anterior median tubercle-crest is well distinguished from the anterior inner tubercle and is directed very obliquely. The posterior median crest is continuous with the inner, and is well separated from the external crests. The external basal cingulum is robust, the columns are prominent, and the outer faces of the external crescents deeply impressed but with a well marked median ridge. The external cingulum and its margins is rugose; other parts of the enamel smooth. The first premolar has two roots; the second premolar is as long as the fourth, and longer than the last true molar.

<i>Measurements.</i>		M
Total length of cranium.....		.280
Length of dental series to first incisor.....		.147
“ “ “ canine.....		.130
“ molar “ .....		.100
“ premolars .....		.053
“ second premolar.....		.015
Width of “ “ .....		.015
Diameter first true molar	{ antero-posterior.....	.0135
	{ transverse.....	.0165
Diameter of last true molar	{ antero-posterior.....	.0135
	{ transverse.....	.0170

From *A. condoni* Leidy, this species differs materially in the composition of the superior molars. In that species there are no inner tubercle and cingulum; the anterior median crest is more completely separated; the anterior cingulum does not cease with the anterior marginal tubercle, and the posterior marginal tubercle is linear, not trihedral.

ANCHITHERIUM BRACHYLOPHUM, sp. nov.

Portions of the maxillary bones supporting molar teeth, indicate a species of the size of the *A. equiceps*, but differing in various respects.

The median and inner tubercles are not deeply separated, and the former are cut off from the external crescents by a deep fissure. There is no tubercle between the bases of the inner cones, nor is there any internal cingulum. The anterior cingulum does not develop a distinct tubercle, and does not extend to the anterior extremity of the anterior outer crescent. The posterior cingulum develops a large trihedral tubercle, and then extends nearly to the external crescent. The external cingulum is

robust, and the external columns are prominent; the intervening spaces are impressed, and have a distinct median ridge. Enamel smooth or slightly rugose at base of crown.

<i>Measurements.</i>		<i>M.</i>
Length of two superior molars.....		.030
Diameter of first superior molar {	antero-posterior. ....	.015
	transverse.....	.017

These dimensions are those of the *A. equiceps*.

ANCHITHERIUM LONGICRISTIS, sp. nov.

This is a smaller species than the two above described, having the dimensions of the *A. bairdi*. The best specimen representing it consists of a right maxillary bone, which supports all the molars excepting the last. The infraorbital foramen issues above the third premolar. The first premolar is two-rooted; the second is not elongate, and is equal to the other premolars, or the penultimate true molar, in antero-posterior diameter. There are no interior basal tubercles or cingula, but the anterior cingulum has a tubercle which is appressed closely to the anterior median. The posterior cingulum expands into a large trihedral posterior marginal tubercle. The anterior median tubercle-crest, appears in the worn state to be moderately distinct from the internal; both it and the posterior middle are characterized by their production outwards; the latter passing between the exterior crescents and forming a junction with their common connection. The external cingula are not strongly marked, nor the external faces of the crescents impressed; the latter are convex, and with the median ridge little distinct. Enamel smooth.

<i>Measurements.</i>		<i>M.</i>
Length of anterior six molars.....		.062
“ premolar series.....		.044
Diameter of second premolar {	antero-posterior. ....	.013
	transverse.....	.014
Diameter of second true molar {	antero-posterior. ....	.0125
	transverse.....	.0165

In the Annual Report of the U. S. Geol. Surv. Terrs. for 1873,* I gave the comparative characters of the three species of this genus then known to me, viz.: *A. bairdi* Leidy; *A. cuneatum* Cope, and *A. exoletum* Cope. I now give a table in which the three species above described are introduced, with the *A. condoni* Leidy.

A A tubercle between the internal lobes of the superior molars.

Larger; median tubercles well separated; large anterior and posterior marginal tubercles.....*A. equiceps*.

Smaller; median tubercles not separated; no anterior marginal and a small posterior marginal tubercle.*A. bairdi*.

AA No tubercle between inner lobes.

* Page 496.

i. External cingulum robust.

 β Anterior median crest little or not distinct.

Larger; median crests cut off externally; no anterior marginal tubercle; external faces impressed. *A. brachylophum*.

Small; posterior median crest confluent with external crests; an anterior marginal tubercle; external face little impressed. *A. longicristis*.

 $\beta\beta$ Anterior median crest isolated.

Larger; a large anterior marginal tubercle; posterior marginal linear wrinkled. *A. condoni*.

Small; anterior marginal tubercle minute, posterior triangular; median crests short; smooth. *A. cuneatum*.

ii. External cingulum narrow.

External faces without median rib; median crests short, the anterior cut off; marginal tubercles small. *A. exoletum*.

STYLONUS SEVERSUS, gen. et sp. nov.

Gen. Char. These are derived from superior molar teeth *Stylonus* is allied to *Hippotherium* in details, including the isolation of the anterior internal enamel covered column, which thus forms an island of dentine, and in the prismatic character of the tooth. It differs from it in the fact that the posterior internal column is isolated in the same manner as the anterior, thus forming a second island on the triturating surface of the crown.

This interesting new genus adds one to the already numerous forms of extinct equine animals. It carries to its limit the line of development which retains the inner tubercles of the molar crown distinct from the median. The preceding station on this line which we know is the genus *Anchippus*, where the median crests have not assumed the antero-posterior direction belonging to the higher equine genera, and where the molars have short crowns and long roots. We may then believe that the line which includes *Anchippus*, *Hippotherium*, and *Stylonus*, is a side branch from that which terminated in *Equus*. The line of *Equus* must be traced from *Anchitherium* through *Protohippus* and *Hippidium*.

Specif. Char. Two superior molar teeth were accompanied by a number of inferior molars as having been all found together, but whether they belong to one individual is uncertain. The dentinal lakes of the superior molar are confluent by the median transverse valley, and increased wear would probably join the posterior pair by their posterior angles. The borders of the cementum lakes are simple, except one or two plications on their opposed adjacent borders, and one at the posterior inner part of the posterior. The internal columns are small, and their sections form two equal ovals with their long axes antero-posterior. The anterior dentinal lake sends off a narrow loop towards the posterior part of the anterior column. The shaft of the tooth is incurved, and the external face is unequally divided by the usual ridge. The wide gutters on each side of the latter are uniformly concave, and contain a rather shallow deposit of cementum.

a portion of the left mandibular ramus, in which only the last molar is sufficiently well preserved for identification. The latter is, however, perfect, and furnishes clear evidence of the former existence on the west side of the Rocky Mountains of a species distinct from the *H. americanus* Leidy, from the more eastern regions. The cones are in pairs and are directly opposed; their section is sub-trihedral, the two external sides of the external cones, forming a regular convexity. The cusps are acutely produced and slightly divergent. The posterior side of each outer cusp is excavated; the exterior side of the same presents a median rib with a concavity on each side, which is terminated below by an imperfect cingulum. The latter terminates on each side of the base of the cusp in a rudimental cusp, of which there are thus four on the external side of the tooth. The boundaries of the inner face of the external cusps are angular; the posterior one joins a corresponding ridge from the inner cusps, but there is no descending ridge on the anterior inner side of the internal cusp, which therefore forms no junction with the opposite part of the external cusp. The fifth cusp is well developed, and sends a crest inwards to the interior base of the interior cusp of the adjacent pair.

Measurements.

M.

Diameter of last inferior molar	{ antero-posterior.....	.022
	{ transverse.....	.010

This species is smaller than the *H. americanus*, and differs much in details. It is dedicated to Prof. Arnold Guyot, of Princeton, New Jersey.

Descriptive list of medals struck to commemorate the Battle of Waterloo.

By Henry Phillips, Jr., A.M.

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, Dec. 6, 1878.)

1. Medal by Pistrucci (never struck but reproduced by galvanism). *Obverse.* The Dioscuri in heaven. Zeus in a quadriga smites the Titans with a thunderbolt. *Reverse.* In profile are the heads of the emperors of Austria and Russia, and of the Kings of Prussia and Great Britain, surrounded by allegorical emblems representing peace.
2. *Obv.* Laureated profile facing right with inscription NAPOLEON EMPEREUR.
Rev. Victory holding a palm branch and hovering in the air over a mass of broken arms and trees. In the exergue, BATAILLE DU MONT ST. JEAN XVIII JUIN MDCCCXV.
3. *Obv.* Laureated profile facing right NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
Rev. An eagle vanquished by vultures; WATERLOO. In the exergue, 18 JUIN 1815.
4. *Obv.* Three-quarter bust. WILH: FR: G: L: ARAUS. REGNI BELGICI PRINC: HEREDITAR.
Rev. Victory between two trophies of arms and the French flag. Vis